

NEW ILLINOIS CAREX RECORDS.¹—Collections of the following species of *Carex* have been deposited, as indicated, in Illinois State Museum (SM), University of Illinois (IU), University of Wisconsin (WU), and Rockford College (RC), herbaria.

Carex stenophylla Wahl. var. *enervis* (C. H. May) Kükenth. (*C. eleocharis* Bailey) ranges normally west and northwest from Iowa. It has not been reported east of the Mississippi River. In the spring of 1957 it was found on a dry gravel bluff prairie in Greater Rockford Airport south of Rockford, Winnebago County, in an area that was a part of Camp Grant during World Wars I and II. Here it grows in nearly pure stands in several patches 10 to 20 feet in diameter, blooming at the same time as *C. pennsylvanica* Lam. var. *digyna* Boeckl. with which it is associated. It ceases growth by the first of July at which time the slender rhizomes and stolons have reached a length of 2½ to 3 inches. Thus it seems likely that seeding took place during World War I. Collection numbers are: 57-9 (SM, IU, WU, RC); 57-68 (SM, IU, RC); 57-157 (SM, IU, WU, RC); 57-248 (SM, IU).

Carex praegracilis W. Boott, another western species, is credited in the manuals to northern Michigan. There are no other records of its occurrence east of the Mississippi River. In 1951, it was found at Greater Rockford Airport and since then in a number of places on the gravel bluff prairie in the area, on a roadside near Perryville six miles from the Airport and in DeKalb County near Kirkland on a railroad right-of-way, 15 miles distant. Neither of these places are on a direct line of travel from the Airport. All are in prairie situations. The strong rhizomes grow rapidly but definite patches are not formed so the probable length of time that it has been established cannot be determined. The World War I idea of introduction would not apply to the DeKalb County station. Station locations and collection numbers are: Winnebago County; (Rockford Airport) 51-114 (SM); 52-356 (SM); 55-420 (WU); 57-158 (IU); (Perryville) 55-440 (WU, RC); 56-73 (IU). DeKalb County (Kirkland) 53-371 (SM); 55-141 (WU); 56-91 (IU).

In this location these plants bear seed sparingly but *C. praegracilis* is well dispersed and seems to be well established. *C. stenophylla* has persisted for 40 years and has spread. It is in a favorable habitat which is of a type common in Winnebago County. The airport authorities have agreed that this gravel hill

¹ A contribution from the Evelyn I. Fernald Memorial Herbarium of Rockford College.

prairie will not be disturbed unless it is needed for an essential operation of the airport, which is not likely. For these reasons it seems probable that these carices will become a part of our flora with *Paspalum stramineum*, *Ratibida columnifera*, *Froelichia gracilis*, *Artemisia dracunculoides*, and others from the west which are found in the same area.—EGBERT W. FELL.

NELUMBO LUTEA IN ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.—The only known station for *Nelumbo lutea* (Willd.) Pers. in Essex County was the Devil's Dishfull in West Peabody where it was apparently introduced at some time between 1880 and 1913. It soon became so abundant that the pond became known as Lotus Pond and some well-intentioned but misinformed person erected a sign stating that the pond was the only place in the United States where the Sacred Lotus occurred. *Nelumbo* was still common there in the fall of 1953, when I collected a specimen. In August, 1957, I put my boat in the pond and covered the area thoroughly collecting aquatic plants. While *Nuphar variegatum* and *Nymphaea odorata* were as common as in the past there was no trace of *Nelumbo*. I can think of no valid cause to explain its disappearance.—STUART K. HARRIS, DEPT. OF BIOLOGY, BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

CABOMBA CAROLINIANA IN ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.—When collecting aquatics in Fosters Pond, Andover, Massachusetts in June, 1957, I found that the most common plant there was *Cabomba caroliniana* Gray. This is the first station known in Essex County. Since Professor A. S. Pease, who has an uncanny ability to spot interesting plants, collected on the pond in 1903 and did not find *Cabomba*, it seems safe to assume that it must have been introduced there since that date. Probably *Cabomba* is more widely introduced in Massachusetts than collections indicate. There are only two sheets in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club from this state other than my collection, 24 June 1957, 12997. However, *Cabomba* is abundant in Muddy River in Boston's Fenway but no specimen appears in the Club herbarium.—STUART K. HARRIS, DEPT. OF BIOLOGY, BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

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